DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ". tan arthur Boutlen est. " TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

To our Friends.

We have been induced to the establishment of The Confederate, from a sincere desire and fond hope that we may in some humble way contribute to the success of the great struggle for Southern Independence, and to the establishment of unity, harmony and stern patriotic resolves and action among the pouple of our

To enable us to succeed in these purposes, we must have the aid, the co-operation and the confidence of all who agree and sympathise in the enterprise. Every friend to the cause must regard himself as a canvassing Agent to procure subscribers, Advertisements and other patronage for the office. And not only so, but they must by private letters intended only for the Editor's eye, and communications for publication, keep us thoroughly, accurately and constantly advised of the state of public sentiment and any influences and schemes that may be at work, calculated to subvert the government under which we live, and bring mischief and ruin upon our State. Being thus advised and posted up, we will be the better enabled to combat with and expose these pernicious machinations, and thus effect one of the objects for which this Paper has been es-

These are important matters-essential to success-and we hope one or more prudent, well-advised persons in every county, or every Captain's District in the State, will keep up with us such a correspondence as that indicated above: and that all will go to work with might and main to give The Confederate the largest circulation in the State.

The terms of the Paper are as imlows: For the Daily for six months \$12,00; for the Tri-weekly six months \$7,00; for the

Weekly six months \$5 00. The price of Paper and other materials incident to the publishing business being constantly on the increase, it is not deemed prudent to take subscriptions for a longer period than six months:

We hope all the correspondents of the State Journal, will continue their favors with The Confederate.

We invite attention to the letter in this paper from a member of the Third N. C. Cavalry, and beseech those who are giving countenance to this Convention movement with a view of taking North Carolina out of the Southern Confederacy, to beed the solemn voice of entreaty and warning toming from our brave

THE DUTIES OF THE HOR .- Bring back the stragglers and absentees to the army. Place negroes in the places of white teamsters, nurses, &c. In our determination to fill up the ranks. let us not forget that we must take steps to fill up the stomachs also. One good way to present a broad front to the enemy, is to broaden the statues of our men with a plenty of hog and

What we need is skill and pradence in the development and husbanding of our resources, rather than an increase of numbers. There are many evils existing in every department which can and ought to be remedied. What we want to see in Congress is coolness combined with energy. In the army, vigilance and discipline, united with courage.

Each State should also prepare to defend itself from future invasion, and to co-operate with the Government in raising and equipping a reserve force, to be ready in the early spring to meet and hurl back the foe who may attempt a further advance upon our territory. Georgia is moving in this direction, and other States should be wide awake to the importance of the impending crisis.

Let us all, old and young, men and women devote all our energies, and all our resources, to the task before us. With one accord, with one heart, with one hope, let us forget the disadvantages and the impediments of this moment, and resolve manfully to know no troubles; to know no difficulties, to know no such word as fail! Then we shall surely triumph over all the trials that environ us. May we not draw a lesson from the heroic reply of Napoleon to the Abbe Du Prait when amai the horrors of the Rassian campaign, the great Captain entering Wilna, was cougratulated by the Abbe that he had escaped so many dangers. "Dangers," exclaimed Napoleon .-"I have encountered no dangers!" When thousands were falling around him every day; when the Russian cannon were thundering on the flanks of his army; and the Cossacks were darting on front, and flank, and rear, the great Expurer rever lost his equanimity. Never destruction of his entire army. Never despaired of wooing back victory to the eagles of France. Let us imitate, his courage, his heroic conduct. -Augusta Chronicle.

LOOK OUT FOR TROUBLE .- A dozen or two deserters from the enemy have lately landed at Columbus, Gat, says the Milledgeville Union, from Fernandina, Fla., and sought employment in the Government workshops in Columbus; where we believe, they have been engaged. The first thing you know a fire will occur in or about Columbus, and away first night they are now required to help de-will go millions of dollars of Government pro-fend their property and country. perty. It is a bad policy to let deserters come and live among us. Better, a thousand times better, send them back to the enemy, or to Richmond for safe keeping. These fellows are sent into our midst to do mischief, and we warn the civil authorities of Columbus, as well as the military authorities, to be on their guard.

APT ILLUSTRATION,-The Chattanooga Rebel says the shrewd knaves who underrate the Confederate money in order to buy it up is short in which to array us for the fight—let cheap, remind us of the Irondon sweep who took up a piece of current pudding and asked whether a half-penny wouldn't pay for this speckled stuff, and was allowed to depart with his sooters sustenance; or the little boy who stuck his mager into a pie, and holding it up, inquiree, "How much for this damaged lart?"

Ich our leaders lead off! The time defeated the beast, and that he and his minimal short in the fight—let is short in which to array us for the fight—let is short in which to a short in which the woman belonging to the estate of the stinging contempt which the woman to a short in which the

OLD SERIES,

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27

Our Duty-The news from the United States is such as to make plain the path of duty of our Govern-ment and people. When Virginia first se-ceded, a distinguished member of the Convention, now a prominent member of Congress, in contemplation of the war which the Washing-

must "prepare for the biggest fight that was in us." This is emphasically true now. It is worse than idle to stop short of efforts involving all our strength and energies. Our resources must all be brought out. The enemy, flushed with hope, is this day busy marshalling and distributing his armies. He is getting his forces in position to move at the first opening of the campaign. Lincoln is preparing to fall upon us from all sides at once. Meade is in Culp per. A black crowd is gatthering under Butler. Wilmington and Charleston are to be strongly as ailed. Grant is to come

pon us from the Mountairts. West Virginia

ton Government had already indicated as its

purpose, telegraphed to his friends that we

also is to be the basis of an advance. All these movements are organizing, and he men and materials are being placed in position. Countless steamers are ploughing the waters, burry log to and fro, and busy with the work of moving men and supplies. The middle of January is now passed, and out two more moons will fill their horns before the song of the blue bird will tell the arrival of spring. It will not be many weeks before the war is on foot again.

Can we meet this enemy, that comes against us tull of the blackest designs, and boasting as did the Philistine in the valley of Elah? We can. We can confront him and overthrow him, and, by the blessing of Gul, we will! We have, indeed, no hope but in victory, and everything to dread from failure. Our enemies are actuated by the spirit of the rapacious robber and the malignant despot combined. If defeated, we shall be stripped of all our comforts, and we shall be bound with chains such as make Poland groun in agony of sout. We shall be penniless slaves. We have therefore, every motive to make the bravest fight that ever the world has seen rather than yield the struggle; to eclipse all the records of fortitude and heroism which other ages and countries have bequeathed to the human race, as examples and inspiration to the manly and the free! Louidas and his Spartans shall.

not be braver or more devoted than we! But while we must be roused as one man, and energized as a giant by the robberies, the tortures and the chains which our enemies proclaim as their purpose to clank in our ears, thank Heaven we are not renuced to the necessity of taking counsel from mere fury and desperation We are full able to fight this, our deadly and intolerable foe. For three years we have withstool his fiercest onsits. and we can do it still. But his new efforts will demand new energies on our part, and call upon us to show that no zeal for our destruction can surpass or equal our resolute purpose to defend our liberties and our homes with our

last breath somer than yield them. For the fight that is before us, this is the precious bour for preparation. The enemy are hastening to the field, they are deploying for the battle. What are we doing? There is but one awswer to the question, what should we be doing? We should be collecting every res arce and summoning every energy of the country, and placing them at the disposal of the Government. We should throughly and swittly gather our whole strength of vigorous men for the movements of the field. We should do away with the crying shame of having so many hale young men in what the soldiers contemptuopsly call the "safety departments" and "bomb proofs." We must organize the men whose age or physical decay unfit them for a long march into a reserve force for local duty and defence.

We must hold all the means of the country, whether money or produce, at the service and call of the Government. In the supreme struggle in which we are now about to engage, no man should think of making calculations, or count even his life dear to him. In camp and in the workshop, and on the farm, and in all our habitations, there must be the same universal spirit of supreme devotion to the cause. Every person in the Confederacy, each in his place and with all his ability, must take part in the great contest whose shock will soon be joined. Let gray-haired age speak the word of encouragement, and bid the young men be worthy of their cause, and show themselves heroes. Let the matron say to husband and to son, that she loves them as they love their country. Let the maiden buckle the knapsack and the sword upon her lover, and tell of what deeds of courage she expects to hear. Let idleness and infirmity lay by all self-indulgence, and seize the spade and the hoe. Let nimble fingers ply the cunning needle, and drive the busy shuttle and the humming wheel. There is a part for every one torto; and our country cries, every one to his post !

But what are we' doing? Alas, the precious moments which have run by, while Congressmen made speeches and members of the Legislature trebled their pay and took long holiday! And there is much now that is painful to hear. Although the time is at must take part in the Hear on shoulder a gun we see some persons intent only on finding fault with everything that the Government does, or leaves undone; others worrying because they are allowed only five prices for their stuff, taken to clothe or feed the army: others, fearing that Congress will tax them too high, or will do something that will west as less sacred than gold or silver that currency which they have raked fogether by armsful, and at a tenth of its face; others putting on a look of injured innocence because. having bought a substitute who ran away the fend their property and country.

But over and above and superior to all this, there is a fact which is full of hope and encouragement : "There is a general conviction among the people that the times require us to put forth our united and best efforts. This it is that will sanction and sustain brave measures on the part of the Government. This it is that will silence all complaining and make each man bend to his task, if only the burdens be equally distributed. Then let Congress go

earth and the pride of history. But, as we said in the Revolution, "if we fail to hang to gether, we shall hang separately." And if our cause should go down through selfishness, what would avail that "money" and that pro-perly the love of which would have destroyed us? Dishonored, confiscated, lost in the general wreck! What a noble example our glorious army sets the whole country. Brave, the soldiers .- Richmond Sentinel.

Gen. Joe Johnston.

A late number of the London Index has a review of a book written by an officer of the British army, who, not long ago, made & tour through the Confederacy, from Texas to Richmond, and, who is described as a gentleman of remarkable intelligence, and a writer of no ordinary ability. Though rather inclining to slavery, personal observation converted him into a warm friend and admirer of the Confederate people, and of their heroic struggles and sacrifices in this war. He speaks with fervor of the unsurpassed courage and devotion of the private soldiers, and is eulogistic of the Spartan firmness of the women who have given their sons and brothers, not only without a murmur, but with pride and joy, to the defence of their country. This officer visited the camp besieging Vicksburg, and be mentious one fact which we do not recellect to have seen before; and which explains satisfactorily the inaction of that officer, for which he received at the time so much denunciation from people who knew positively nothing of the situation. He says that while Gen. Grant was besieging Vicksburg with seventy five thousand men, Gen. Johnston had under his command not more than eleven thousand men and sixteen pieces of artitlery. To have attacked Grant under such circumstances would have been to sacrifice his whole force without the possibility of saying Vicks-burg; whereas, if Vicksburg had been evacuated, as we understand was Gen. Johnston's plan, and the army of Pemberton united with that of Johnston, the Yankees would have only had Vicksburg, as they have it now, and affairs in the Southwest be very different from their present condition.

Such disclosures as this should warn the cople and the press to be more tolerant in their judgment of matters of which they know nothing. They should bear in mind that our rulers and our officers have facts in their possession of which the public at large know nothing, and which cannot be published without damage to the interests of the country .-We may be sure that they are quite as patriotic as ourselves, and for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the cause, are going to do all that circumstances permit. We observe that the intelligent Richmond correspondent of the London Morning Herald expresses the fear that Gen. Jonuston may be influenced in his present position by popular clamor. He may dismiss all such apprehensions. Gen. Johnstons does not hold in any degree of respect unenlightened public opinion. He is going to do just what he thinks best, and will stand as firm as a rock upon the basis of his own judgement. And a more soud judgment in the art of war no thilitary man of this day possesses. We regard him as one of the most consummate soldiers whom this great struggle has produced, and look forward with a high and hopeful spirit to the future of his great army. We have watched him from the beginning, and our admiration of him is greater at this hour than when he fell like a thunderbolt upon the columns of the enemy at Manassas. Gen. Joe Johnston is no ordinary person, either as a soldier or a man, and we have an abiding faith that the fact will be demonstrated next spring beyond the cavil of the most captious. In the meantime let the crities and croak rs cultivate the virtue of patience and charity. Let them: try to form some faint conception of their own perfect incompetency to sit in judgment upon military men, and withhold their censures till they have facts and results before them .- Richmond Dispatch.

HEROISM OF CHARLESTON .- The Columbia South Carolintan pays the following just tribute to the heroism of Charleston, under the continued bombardment of the enemy:

It is wonderful to witness the ealmness with which all the intercourse of daily life goes on under the almost ceaseless bombardment to which the place is now subjected. The streets bustle with trade, the side-walks are lined with undisturbed pedestrians, children play upon the very outskirts of the fire, sometimes beneath it, and cheerful faces may be seen on every side. There is something affecting, also, in the courage of the women. Most of them heed the shells as little as the sternest veteran. On one occasion, a gentleman passing a house, while the enemy were shelling the town, saw in the piazza a lady in mourning, engaged in the feminine occupation of sewing. A sheel whizzed the next moment over the enemy. building, and the gentleman paused to witness the demeanor of the fair scamstress. She simply, without rising, followed the flight of the missile with her eyes, heard it explode not a hundred yards distant, and their resumed her work. Such is the spirit of the women of Charleston.

· Brave old city! May its streets never be profaned by a hostile tread! If all that courage can achieve, or fortitude endure, can preserve it from the fire, we may rest assured of its safety.

"THE PROUDEST WORDS."-Writesa Chaplain in the forces sent from the Army of Northern Virginia to the Army of Tennessee : "When the din of war shall have died away, and the sweet notes of peace shall he heard throughout our happy and redeemed country. the proudest words any lips may utter, are "I served as a private through the fierce struggle for Southern Independence."

THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS .- A. Confederate officer, lately escaped from New Or-leans, says of the ladies: "Their spirit is yet unsubdued, and it is their glory that theythe only foes that Butler ever dared encounter -defeated the beast, and that he and his min(For the Coafelerate

Ms. Epiton :- Not wishing to intrude upon the columns of your valuable Journal, but with a wish that a voice from the army may reach those deluded people at home, who are endeavoring to out asunder the ties that bind North Carolina to her sister States in. patient, cheerful confident, let us all imitate! this glorious struggle for Southern Independence, bope you will give this a space in your papers we smorted wished

The army of Bastern North Carolina has

but few, if any, sympathizers with the whitelivered Arnolds, in their perfidious scheme to draw North Carolina from this Confederacy, but looks with judiguation and contempt upon all such laggards, who would desert those fallen heroes whose blood has been poured out like the Northern side when he first visited this heroes whose blood has been poured out like country, on account of his prejudices against rivers upon the fields of Manassas, Sharpsburg, &c in defence of a common cause, and whose bones, now lie bleaching nio i every hill and vale from the Potomae to the Rio Grande.-Can we look upon the couch of an expiring Jackson and utter the feul word-compromise Can we be so treacherous to the noble dead, as to bow our heads in humility at the footstool of Abraham Lincoln? To what extent this so-called conservatism is spreading, we of the army are ignorant; but the direful consegences already arising from such a course, has been seriously bit in the ranks of our noble army; and if not checked in its inception, will be the cause of sore trouble, both to our army and cause.

> Are we the dupes of a foolish faunticism? or have we entered upon this great struggle for liberty with a determination to congeur or die? If the latter, why parley with the ene. my any longer, who are grawing the very vitals of the Confederacy—whose touch is more to be dreaded than the shade of the deadly Upas. A gloom has already been cast over our glorious cause by the wicked machinations of these men. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and it behooves all true men to frown down this insidious, this direfully mis_ chievous movement.

> While we of the army are standing as a wall of fire between the common enemy and our homes; we can but loook back with the deepest solicitude for our welfare, when we see meetings held and headed by prominent, men of the county or counties, for the purpose of discussing North Carolina's relative position to the Confederacy, and such trea onsb proceedings allowed to go, on in perfect silence under the garb of au "honorable peace f' Cau we expect an honorable peace from such an enemy as we have had to contend with, except by force of arms? Reconstruction is their honorable peace, which every true Carolinian will hurl back with indignation. Even the Northern-press consider us to be the most degraded people on earth, if we ever go back

> North Carolina has sided with the Confe! racy in this struggle for Southern independen e. and it matters not what a few evil-disposed persons at home may do, the army is for the presecution of this war to the last man and last cent, in defence of a cause she has alway. maintained. Though the record our State in this struggle may be blackened by the Browglows at home, that of her army will be bright and glorious, as the past has proven .-And though the future is dark and gloomy, her banner is still borne by brave hearts and stout hands, whose motto is "victory or death." The honor of our State is at stake, and the true men at home should speak out, that the army may know their feelings and sentiments, and expose to the world those perfidious miscreants who are brewing trouble in our midst. If we wish to gain our independence we must be united; and if there be traitors among us, arrest them; for an enemy within; is much more to be dreaded than one without While we anticipate a glorious future for our noble old State, we must be sure the Helmsman is right and will guide us into a safe barbor. Though . the c'oud is dark, that now hovers over us, yet with a determined will, and humble dependence on God, all will be right. Watch the CO. G, &D N. C. CAVALRY.

> > New Advertisements.

I mportant Administration Notice.-Having been requested by Col. Wharton J.
Green, and many of the friends of the late Gen. T. J. G.een, to administer on his estate, this is to inform his creditors that I will, provided all of them will obligate themselves by let'er to me—addressed to"Dr. S. G. Ward, Henderson, N. C.," to take Confederate funds in payment of their respective claims. Warren Co., N. C., Jan. 22, 1864. 1-d3t*

Notice: On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., ed free of charge. EDWARD WARREN, ed free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

Notice.—A limited number of recruits

N will be received in the lat N. C. Cavalry Begiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be
furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett. commanding
Conscript Camp at Ralsigh

By order. Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.

GEO. S. DEWSY, Ad'jt.

VOL I-No. 2

New Advertisements.

Connectipe of the Raleigh, January 23, 1864. The annexed order is published for the intermation of all concerned, its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order

Con. MALLETT,

By order Commanding Conscripts for A. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE. | RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864. General Orders, No. 3.

1. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all per-

sons concerned therein.

ACTS.

As Acr to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"The Congress of the Confederate States o America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Appreved December 28th, 1863.].

An Acr to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes. "WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are sole to

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempt-ed from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be acconstrued as to affect persons who, though not liable to render initiary service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th 1864]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by

Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling stacers; and all who delay beyon diffe let day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment

according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be rollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: provided, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such cer-tificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned accord-

v. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruc-

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be asvil. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforce-

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Buresu of Conscription; and if found to be improjer or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order.

By order.

By order.
Adjutant and Inspector General.
1 dtfeb15. Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watch-nan, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engi-neer Department, District Cape Fear Wil-mington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department; for services of slaves employed as laborers on the land defences near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares'

Drug Store, Market Street,

Persons executing fowers of Attorney will observe the following form-their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Olerk of any Court.

f, _____, of _____, do hereby appoint _____, of _____, do hereby appoint _____, of _____, my true and lawful. Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys dus to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at Witness; my hand and seal, at ____, this __

(Signed in duplicato.)

Witnesses

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses. There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office. Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt, & Chief Engineer.

O mee North Carolina Railroad Company, Vance, January 1, 1864.—Dividend No. 6.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital atock, payable in Confederate Currency, on and after the first day of February next, at this

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the day of payment. jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-100 Mounted Riffemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Com-pany of Mounted Riffemen for service in this vito the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable bores, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or

bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the
Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS, Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

Wayne County Bonds for sale. Sealed Proposals for the purchase of the Bonds of the County of Wayne until the 9th day of January pext. Said Bonds to run for five years; one of the principal to be paid annually, and the interest payable semi-annually, and the payments to be made in the common currency of the country at the time of payment. Those bidding for the same will address the undersigned at Golds boro', stating on the envelopes, Bids for Wayne

edi in skood wi. R. LANE.

nev 19-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATED

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at rwo DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Oblimatics will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as westly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Piano for Sale. I have for asle at
Piano, of Boswell's mannfacture.

T. H. GRIFFIN. Agt.

Jen 26-d12t Rocky Mount, N. Co.

Vate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court house, july 4-46.

Cloves and Socks Wanted -- I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of cloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN. jan 12-lm . Surgeon General. N. C.

Por Sale.—Valuable Real Estate in Raleigh and the vicinity.—The late John Kane, a native of Ireland, and formerly a resident of this City, having died intestate, leaving no wife nor inheritable blood surviving him, the real estate whereof he died seized and rossessed, has become an eschent, and by operation of law vested in the University of this State.

Wherefore notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case, and by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by an Ordinance of the Beard of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, I shall proceed to make sale of said property for the benefit of said Institution.

The property consists of 4 tenaments, being parts of lots No. 112, 114, 128, all adjacent to each other, at the junction of Blount and Martin streets in this city. The buildings are all new and 2 of the dwellings are handsome two-story houses.

Also a tract of land situate about 4 miles south-

west of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Laurene Hinton, Eq., and others, containing it is said, 300 acres, pretty well improved, and abounding in excellent timber, freeword, &c.

The sale will be by public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of February next, on the prem-

ises in the city, at which place, also, the plantation will be sold. Terms liberal.

The tenants are notified that the rents from the death of the deceased must be paid to the undersigned, as agent aforesaid. CHAS. MANLY.

Ralgigh, Jan. 18, 1864-codtd

Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh Jan., 16, 1864. A medical examining board, con-Bisting of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP. Ass't Surgeon H. H. HARRISS, will meet at Halifax, it Halifax county, on Mon-

day, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Priday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tucsday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th. At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWIN WARREN. Surgeon General.

A Female Seminary at Wake Forest Will be opened on Thursday, 4th, February next, under the control of Professors Revall and Simmons. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuttion per Session of 20 weeks, \$75; Music, \$50; use of Piano, \$10. Board and washing \$500 per Session, each student furnishing lights, locals, I pair sheets and two pillow cases. Board at \$10 per month, paid in provisions at old prices (corn \$1 per bushel, wheat \$1,25, bacom, land and butter each 25cts per pound,) greatly preferred. Payment for Baard and Tuition in advance. No unreasuable discludions. Students will bring any text-books in their nessession. jan 18-codla.

Layetteville, January 13, 1864-Wanted-A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayette-ville. Address, BOX 2003, jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

Mrs. H. W. Miller. Bythe Month. Daily board do Transient, per day,

jan 16-dif Dlows, Wrought Iron and Grindstones ... We keep constantly on hand a stock of the tollowing Plows: No. 0, No. 11, No. 60, and pains and bars for the same. Wrought Iron, in shape tuitable for farming purposes, and Grindston of all sizes. Any of which we will exchange for Cast er Wrought Iron Scrap, Brass, Copper, Zino, Produce stany kind or money.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & GO.

North State Iron & Brass Works, 1 Raleigh, January 12, 1864. | jan 1:-2* Qmall Pox Notice .-- As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Ruleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Sulphon General between the hours of ten and two will be

vaccinated free of charge. Ranaway from the subscriber, my hoy YANCEY, in June last. He is about diffeen years old, four feet six inches high, darkish color.

His upper lip is very short and shows his teeth atrikingly. He may be lurking around Raleigh. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid if delivered to me.

N. J. WHITAKES. jan 5-d3taw4t* Notice. Will be sold on Monday, the 8th day of February next at the residence of the late Brian Green, deceased, all the periods

of the late Brian Green, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said decedent, consisting of Horses, Muhs, Oxen, Sheep, Cows, Stock Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Shucks and Hav, Carriage and Harness, Wagon, Cart, Ploughs, Plantation Tools of every descripting, House and Kitchen Furniture. Also, about 3500 pounds of new Bacon and salt Pork. Terms-Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.
C. B, HARRISON, jan 7-d6 19 7/ Administrator.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Lemoir county, of the 19th of Jail, last, a negro boy aged about 11 or 12 years, the pays his name is Calvin, and that be belong to Samuel Woodley, of Wilmington, N. C., who formerly resided in Washington Co., N. C. Sald boy is very black and quick spoken, and says he formerly belonged to Samuel Spraill, of Washington county. The owner is requested to come forward. county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. WM. FIELDS, Sh' Lenoir Co., Kinston, N. C., Nov. 26, 1863 .- wif

The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864.

For circulars and information spoty to MAJ. W.M. M. GORDON, Supit.

Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 25, 1863.—d3m.

T-AND FOR SALE-Will be soid at public secree of Court, at the Court-House d ville, N. C., a valuable wat of land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singeltary. The tract contains between seven and eight hundre acres and is estanted in Fits County, below Great ville, and between Tar River and Trantor's Creek jan 6-610t 4w M. R. SHEPARD, Adm's,

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

A Convention .- The Legislature.

In reference to a movement now being made in this State to call a Convention, we deem it not inappropriate to recall public attention to the action of the Legislature, as expressed. in certain resolutions which we give below, with the votes upon the same in the twe

On the 27th of November, 1862, the following resolutions were introduced in the House of Commons the rules were suspended, and they passed their three several readings, and were sent to the Senate for concurrence. where, also, on the same day, similar proceedings were had and the resolutions adoptedthus passing both Houses unanimously. See House Journal page 43. Senate Journal page

"Resolved, That the Confederate States of America have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the Government they have established, and to that end, North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to re-union at any time or upon any terms.

Resolved. That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of His Excellency President Davis, and that his administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved. That we beartily approve of the policy for the conduct of the war, set forth by His Excellency Governor Vance, in his inaugural address and message to the General Assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence." Ratified 10th Dec. 1862. See Laws 1862-63, page 43.

On the 27th of January, 1863, Mr. Love introduced certain resolutions of a similar character, when Mr. Grissom offered a substitute, which after having been amended on motion of Mr. Amis, was adopted, and then passed the House as follows :-

"WHEREAS various slanderous reports have been circulated both in the State and out of it. reflecting upon the loyalty of the members of this Legislature and the people of this State, and ascribing to them, hostility to the Confederate Government and a desire to reconstruct the Union. Therefore be it unanimously.

Resolved, That as the representatives of the people, and in our behalf as individual citizons of the State, we protest against and denounce these accusations as utterly false in letter and in spirit, as calculated to misrepresent the sentiments of those who have never faltered in the support of all constitutional measures for the prosecution of the war, and as tending to produce jealousies and heartburnings among a people who have sealed their devotion to the cause of Southern Independence with their blood, upon the proudest battlefields of the Revolution; that the charges of a desire on the part of this Legislature, or any portion of it, to conflict with the Confederate Government, or to embarrass the President in the prosecution of the war, is grossly untrue, illiberal and slanderous; that we hereby pledge ourselves most heartily and emphatically, to the most vigorous constitutional war policy, promising in the name of North Carolina, the most liberal contribution of men and money the support of it, and protesting against any settlement of the struggle which does not secure the entire independence of the

Confedence States of America.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States of the Confederacy, and also to our own Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before their respective bodies.

The ayes were as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Albriton, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barudhardt, Barringer, Beall, Benbury Berry, Best, Bizzeil, Bryan, Burgin, Burns, Bynum, Carpenter, Carson, Cowles, Craig, Davis, Fleming, Flynt, Forest, Fowle, Foy, Gentry, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris, of Chatham, Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry, of Henderson, Headen, Holl ngs worth, Hooper, Howard, Horton, logram, Jenkins, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Long, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank; McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNiell, Mc-Rae, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Richardson, Riddick, Rhodes, Robbins, Russ, Shephe ! Sherwood, Shober, Smith of Washingt .. Spruill; Stancil, Vann, Waddell, Walie Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Williams, Wood Young of Iredell, and Young of Yancey .- 8 : Nays-Messrs. Brown, Cobb, Costner, Craw

ford, Gilliam, Hodges, Lemmonds, Love and Rives-9. See House Journal, pp. 175 to 190. On the same day the resolutions were sent to Senate and passed by the fellowing vote:

Ayes-Messrs. Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Brown, Dickson, Dickerson, Eths, Eure, Faison, Graham, Harris, Jarratt, Jones. Lassiter, Leitch, Lindsay, Lane, Neal, Patrick, Powell, Simpson, Sharp, Slaughter, Smith of Anson, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Taylor of Nash, Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Wooley, and Wright-33 Nays-Messis. Carroway, Copeland, Drake,

Murrill, White and Young -6 See Senate Journal, pp. 28 and 29-2d

Of the nine gentlemen in the House and six in the Senate who voted against these resolutions, it is due to them to say that they voted in the negative, as was explained at the time. not because they opposed so much of the res lutions as pledged themselves and the State to a vigorous defensive war until the independence of the Confederate States was obtained, but because they thought the State and the Legislature would best consult their dignity by not noticing such attacks as those recited | time, and this is all we can do. in the preamble, and because they did not . concur in certain facts set forth. These gentlemen are well known for their devotion to our cause-truer and more loyal men are not to be found in the State or out of it, And so the resolutions, so far as they pledge the State and the Members of the Assembly to a vigor-

ous defensive war, and to the acceptance of no terms short of cur independence, may be truly said to have passed the Legislature without a dissenting voice.

Our readers have lately seen that efforts are now making to get up a Convention in this State. For what purpose? It is believed by those best informed on the subject, that the purpose is to take the State out of the Southern Confederacy, and of course to carry her back, if possible, into the old Union. Many do not hesitate to declare that such : eneir wish and purpose, though the readers in the movement are more provided and reticent as to their ultimate intentions.

The pall has been set in motion in the counof Johnston, and resolutions adopted, one of which threatens to break up the Union of the Confederate States by the withdrawal of North Carolina, on account of some very shallow pretences; and another resolution requests the Governor to call back the Legislature at an early day, to the end that it may call a Convention. We have not the remotest idea that Governor Vance will bearken to any such request. Nor do we believe that the Members of the Legislature could be induced to engage in any such movement. We do not see how they could doit, without shame and disgrace to themselves and the State, after the solemn declarations and pledges made in the foregoing resolutions, and which they directed Governor Vance to send to all of our sister States, and to our Members of Congress to be laid before that body.

No such movement as this has been made in any other State, and least of all ought it to have been made here. If we do not mean to live up to these resolutions, far better would it have been for the character of the State and those concerned in their passage, that they had never been passed. Let it not be said that North Carolins is a sovereigh State and has a right to declare herself such and to set up for herself. Let our people remember, if this were the only purpose, that there is such a thing as honor and good faith, and that we have solemnly pledged both, first by joining the Southern Confederacy, and again by the passage of the foregoing resolutions.

But suppose North Carolina were to secede and set up for herself, as a sovereign and independent State-how long would she remain so? What is to become of her? Would Lincoln acknowledge her independence any more than that of the United Confederate States? Assurelly not. But left without the aid of her Southern sisters, she would be overrun and at the mercy of the Yankees in less than six weeks. Some may desire this We hope they are few; but few or many, it behooves the reflecting men among us to consider, to pause, and not suffer themselves and the State to be hurried into ruin and disgrace.

Good News from our Armies .- Lee's army, though not so large as it ought to be, is in fine plight. It is large enough, too, to send Meade on a begging tour for more men. Food is yet ample, clothing abundant, shoes plentiful enough, and the spirits of the men all that could be wished. The Richmond Whig says whoever has the blues, the hippo, the megrims or the hysterics, need only go to Lee's army to be cured instantly. All who have been to that army agree that a visit there is an infallible remedy for despondency. Officers who go to Richmond make haste to get back to the Rapidan. They declare that the croaking and gloom of that city demoralize them.

Judging from what it has done of late, and is still doing, Longstreet's army is also in fine condition, Some of the men have suffered severely for the want of blankets and shoes, but the people and the Government have come to their relief, and complaints have ceased. Any way, naked or not, Longstreet's men are plucky and stout enough to drive the enemy to within four miles of Knoxville, as the reader will see by referring to the column of telegrams.

RE-ENLISTED FOR THE WAR .- On the 17th instant; Strahl's gallant brigade of Tennesseeans, in the army of General Johnston, held an enthusiastic meeting in front of their quarters, and unanimously adopted the following resolution: -

"The officers and men of Strahl's brigade do this day resolve that they will re-enlist for the war, determined never to lay down their arms until their homes are rescued from the enemy, and the Confederacy is permanently established as one of the nations of the earth."

In order that there might be no doubt of their earnestness, each man signed his name to the resolution. At this time, says the Richmond Whig, such action on the part of our noble soldiers furnishes a happy augury of the successful issue of our undecedented struggle for independence, and is eminently worthy of the resolution of thanks which un animously passed the House of Representatives, Saturday. The manifestation of such a spirit does not look like demoralization or the readiness to give up the contest which the Yankees often boast as existing in our armies, but is in striking and refreshing contrast with the braggadocio of our enemies, and the enormous bounties which they are compelled to bring to the assistance of the flagging spirit of their own troops, whose terms of enlistment are

A number of letters have been received at this office, making complaint about not receiving the State Journal after having sent the money for it. We know nothing, of course, about such matters. We send our paper to all credited on the books beyond the present

about to expire.

. We find the Mail books of the old establishment in rather a confused state, which may lead to some mismailing. As soon as possible we shall have new books made out, when any present irregularities will, we trust, be obviated. We are doing the best we can, and bespeak the forbearance of our subscribers for any delinquencies that may occur.

Judge Battle's Opinion.

We were gratified to see the following card from Judge Battle in the last Standard. It is bus justice to Judge B. to say; that while he has shown commendable spirit in enforcing the law, he has also manifested a fike disposition to sift the evidence in all cases brought before him, to the end that justice may be also done to the Government. We hope that Judge Manly will also make known his opinion, in order that the point disputed may be settled by a majority of the Supreme Court, for as the law lately - passed by our Legislature makes the decision of a Judge final in any particular case and allows no appeals, but forbids the arrest of a party a second time, it is of the utmost importance, that disputed points should be settled by the Supreme Court. Unless that is done, no matter if every Judge in the State but one should hold that certain persons were not entitled to discharges, it would amount to nothing, as these parties can select the Judge favorable to them; and thus obtain discharges. It was a great blunder in the Legislature to pass such a law and allow no means for the review of decisions made by single Judges. From the Standard.

Habeas Corpus. In an article which appears in the Fayetteville Observer of Dec. 21st, 1863, signed "Civic," there is the following paragraph: "And it is the opinion of at least one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, (upon the analogy, as I suppose, of the principle decided in the matter of H. C. Graham, as reported in the appendix to Jones' law, Vol. 8, No. 2, June Term, 1861,) that a soldier who is absent from his command without leave, being subject to trial and punishment by a couft martial for said offence, cannot, while so absent, be heard up n an application for his dis-charge from service." I believe that I am the Judge to whom allusion is made, because I had so decided in more than one case, and as I find in your paper of the 15th instant, an opinion of Chief Justice Pearson to the contrary, given in the case of Myrick. I feel that those who have been affected by my decision, if not the public generally, have a right to know the reasons upon which my opinion

In Graham's case it was held by all the Judges of the Supreme Court, that an enlisted soldier could not, either by himself or by his guardian, be allowed to rule the question as to the invalidity of his enlistment on account of his infancy and the want of his guardian's consent, while he was under arrest for a breach of military duty; and the Judges, for this reason, declined to give, or even to intimate an opinion upon the merits of the case. The principle upon which the preliminary objection was sustained. is clearly expressed in the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice. It is as follows. "If such were not the law, all order and discipline in the army would be subverted. Would it be toler ated, that one should insinuate himself into the obedience of orders or other violation of duty, the satety of the whole army has been endangered, evade the military jurisdiction by being heard to impeach the validity of his enlist-

Under an act of the Confederate Congress, a man may be made a soldier by conscription as well as become one by colistment. When conmonths by receiving pay, &c. and obtaining a furlough as such, would not all order and discipline in the army be subverted, if he were allowed, while a deserter or absent without leave, to raise the question as to the legality of his conscription? Why should a man, claimed to be a soldier as a conscript, be placed upon a better footing than one claimed as a volunteer? If the principle settled in Graham's case is worth any thing, it appears to me to be just as applicable to the one case as the other. Both the volunteer and the conscript are prima facie soldiers, and if they desert, or are absent from service without leave, they ought, in my opinion, to be treated alike. It is the effect of a preliminary objection of this kind, when sustained, to prevent an enquiry into the case upon what would otherwise be its merits, and as a defaulting volunteer ought not to be heard to impeach validity of his enlistment, so a defaulting conscript should not be he and to call in question the legality of his conscription.

But it is said that the case of Dixon decided at the last term of the Supreme Court is a direct authority against my position. I do not think so, because to the best of my recollection, the preliminary objection was not urged by the counsel for the government. The case was so plain against the petitioner upon its merits that I-do not think the Court deemed it necessary to file any other than a mere formal opinion. At any rate, Mr. Jones has not reported it among the other cases of hitbeas corpus decided at the term; and in the short reference to it made in Guyer's case, there is not a single fact stated to show that the preliminary objection could have been taken. (See Jones cases of habeas corpus at

I have thus briefly set forth the reasons upon which my opinion in the matter under consideration was formed; and I have only to add that the case in which I made my first decision was from Moore county, and was before me in the month of July or August last, and as I have not been convinced of having committed any error in making the decision, shall feel bound to adhere to it until it shall be overruled by the Supreme Court. WILL. H. BATTLE.

Suppose the proposed State Convention should be caused, and North Carolina should "assert her sovreignty and set up for herself." what will she do, and what will her citizens have to do, then. To suppose that she can maintain her sovreignty and be a separate and independent Government, is to suppose an absurdity. The Northern Government will no more recognise the independence of North Carolina . than it will the entire Confederacy. What then? Will she attempt to win her independence, single harded, against the North? If so, she will have a much harder struggle than with her Southern sisters to help her, and will indeed have to bring her "fast man" into the field, and expend her "last dollar." So those who expect to escape the war by this ruse, will be sadly disappointed. But suppose she unites with the Northern Government, of course North Carolina will be required to furnish her quota of troops to conquer the other Southern States! Is there any man in North Carolina base enough to desire such a change in the attitude of the State? It is utterly impossible to get the State-out of the fight. She must take a hand in some way. Shall it be with our noble sister States, with whom we have battled for toree long years? Shall it be single handed and alone? Or shall it be with the North and against the South?

The Currency.

The Richmond Exeminer of Friday last, has the following encouraging article relative to the Improvement of the Currency:

The assessors of the first general Confederate tax are now drawing towards a conclusion of their habours, and if the accounts we hear of the results in particular cities and counties be true, and if these results be a fair sample of what will be realized in the Confederacy at large, the aggregate tax must be very considerable; probably not less than three or four hundred millions of dollars. The money tax in Lynchburg is stated to be more than two millions of dollars. The same tax in Washington county, Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, exclusive of the tax in kind, will be upwards of half a million. At this rate, Virginia will pay, in money and taxes in kind, very nearly, if not quite, a hundred millions of dollars. Georgia is larger and more populous by half than the portion of Virginia not overrun by the enemy, and will, doubtless, if these data be true, pay more than bundred millions; possibly as much as a bundred millions in money. If the accounts we have alluded to be correct, great pains should be taken to make known the fact ; for the Government would, in that case, be fully able to carry on the war without a further. manu acture of paper money, and the Confederate currency would at once begin to exhibit a rapid appreciation. The question of our ability to maintain the army and carry on the war to any extent of time would be settled, and Confederate credit be established at home on an enduring and immegnable basis.

If three hundred millions of currency are collected by the tax and paid into the Treasury by the mildle of Spring, a wonderful revoution will be effected in prices, and speculations begin to pay as heavy losses as they have been paying heavy profits. A very large class of producers, net having ready cash to meet their taxes, will disgorge at greatly reduced rates, their hoarded grain, meat and forage; thus increasing to the army and to non-producers the supply of the necessaries of life. - Many will betake themselves, as of old, to the banks for loans, and those institutions will be able to pay out the Confederate entrency which they have handled so reluctantly.

Contrary to the general expectation, the tax will not be paid without much difficulty by the masses of the people. They have now very little to sell, and they pursued the short-sighted policy, while Confederate money was in their hands, of getting rid of it at extravagant loss. Just at the time when every-body will want full supplies of Confederate money, sudgenly it will be found very difficult to procuse. There is not enough of this noney in the hands of the general public to meet the taxes. Like everything else, it has been engrossed by speculators, and this baneful class will have it in ther power to drive harder bargains with the people, in the capacity of usurers, than they have done in that of speculators in commodities. For this reason the new tex law of Congress should lay a beavy rate on money loaned. The great majority of our present Confederate capitalists have come by their money by foul means.-They deserve no mercy at the hands of the people or the people's representatives. The measure that they have meted to others, the same should be meted to themselves.

Heavy taxes have the two-fold benefit of repleting the public treasury and drawing forth into market the entire disposable produce of the country. They have the evil effect scribed, and having acted as a soldier for of placing the general population very much at the mercy of usurers. For this reason, the tax laws should lay heavy duties on loans of money and enforce certain forfeiture upon violations of the usery laws. If Congress will absolutely prohibit the

further manufacture of paper money, the revenue laws which it has enacted and is now maturing, will effectually cure the diseases of the currency. Enact such a prohibition; lay heavy taxes: make the business of money brokers a penitentiary offence : crush out usurers: encourage regular, legitimate banking; and in twelve months Treasury notes will be the most popluar currency in the Confederacy.

THE ADVANCE .- A short time since this vessel,-which has made so many successful trips with army stores for North Carolina, in attempting to run into the harbor at Wilmington was purshed by the enemy and run aground. We are happy to learn, however, that both ship and cargo are now safe. The Advance is at her wharf taking in a return

TAKE COURAGE.-We are standing upon the edge of a crisis which calls for the best strength and the noblest energies of our people. Our situation is by no means desperate. vet it is one which de nands of men to pause and reflect. Drifting as we now go heedlessly down the current, our fate is inevitable; but let our country up and face the stern reality-let dreams be dispelled, and false hopes be buried-let the busy note of preparation ring through the now stagnated country, and we have no fear for the future. The next campaign is the hinge on which may swing our destinies, and it is for us to say whether we shall be ushered into the presence of events gilded with the halo of success, or darkened with the shadows of defeat. If our people will be but true to themselves, says the Columbia Carolinian, true to the instincts which have permeated the breasts of every nation who have fought for and won their liberty, and true to the great principles which at the beginning of the war stood at high water result. God is by our side, though he fights with visor down. Our cause is truth itself, and truth can pever fail. Our physical strength is abated only for the moment. Power, a mighty power, is still latent on the strong arm and will of the people. Bring forth this young giant, instill into his heart the genius of morality and religion, unite faith with labor, and prayer with good works, and we believe that the Almighty will again shower down upon us those wonderful b'essings which in the past have made our nation a bye-word for greatness throughout the world.

HOARDING .- We have information from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that many of the farmers of Roanoke county are unpatriotically hoarding up flour instead cf putting it upon the market to supply the necessities of the country. It is stated that the most of them are keeping on hand three fears' supplies, refusing to let either the Government or the people have it. For instance, where a farmer previously retained ten barrels of flour for family use, he now retains thirty; necessaries, such as corn, bacon, &c. Such s course as this is reprehensible in the extreme. and we invite the attention of the Government agents in that section to the matter .-Lynchburg Republican.

Is it not so in North Caroling?

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCTION.

Entered according to set of Congress in the year 1803, by J. S. THARBURN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICEMOND, Jan. 25. The House passed the Senate bill to appoint an agent of the Postoffice Department west of the Mississippi, with a slight amendment A resolu. tion was offered that the bill to continue in service during the war all persons now in service, be hereafter considered and acted upon in open session. An open vote on the resolution was asked for. The yeas and nays were called, but the call was not sustained, and no vote was taken. A resolution was offered that in the judgment of the House it is earnestly desirable that in order to secure comfortable subsistence for our valiant army, and allay the discontent known to exist! in certain localities, that the present Commissary General be removed. The resolution was laid on the table-year 46 navs 20. Mr. Gartrell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to fix the time of meeting of next Congress, with the recommendation that the House concur in the bill, which fixes the first Monday in May. A motion was made to insert the 19th of February. Another motion was made to post. pone the consideration of the whole matter till the 15th of February. The question was taken on the last motion by division-aves 29, noes 30. The House then went into secret session.

In the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the public dedt, in response to a late fresolution. In consequence of not knowing the precise amount of notes funded, the liabilities of the government cannot be accurately stated. The funded debt is \$297,871,650; call certificates, \$89,206,770; interest bearing notes, \$100,466,450; nen-interest bearing notes \$720,898,095; small notes, over \$10,000,000. As near as can be estimated, the whole liability of the government, of every kind, is about \$900,000,000.

The Number of Deceased Soldiers

RICHMOND, Jan. 25. The number of soldiers that have been killed and died in the service from each State may some what be approximated from the following:

To 31:t Dec. last the following number of ap. plications had been filed in the 2d Auditor's office by widows and ophans of deceased soldiers: Vir. ginia 4,945; North Carolina 8,261; South Carolina 4.511; Georgia 9.054; Alabama 8.060; Mississippi 3.270: Texas 1.224: Tennessee 871: Florida 561; Arkansas 861, and Louisiana 327.

General Orders No. 80, issued 13th October 1862, requires that commanders of companies, immediately on the death of a soldier, shall make out and forward to the 2d Auditor a descriptive list showing the name, when and where enlisted, from what cause he died, and when last paid. Surgeons in charge of Hospitals are also re-

quired to make similar reports of all soldiers who | burg.

The following had been reported up to the 31st. Brest. Dec. last : Virginia 5943; North Carolina 7,962; South Carolina 2,900, Georgia 6277; Alabama 8.987; Tennessee 2,839; Mississippi 5,367; Louisiana 3,139; Florida 1,119; Arkansas 1,648, and Texas 6,377. These returns show a great deal of negligence by Captains and Surgeens in reporting the deaths of seldiers.

Later from the North. &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25. New York papers to the 18 received.

War news unimportant. In the Senate, on Saturday, Trumbull offered an amendment to the enrollment bill, requesting the President to call out one hundred thousand men for one hundred days, with the so'e object of driving the rebels out of Virginia. After debate the amendment was rejected.

The Ariel, from Aspinwall, on the 18th, brings accounts of a horrible conflagration at Santiago, on the 8th ultimo., being the last day of the celebration of the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

The Church of the Company of Jesus was filled to overflowing, mainly by women and children, to witness the magnificent illumination of the edifice, and to participate in the closing exercises. The church was heavily hung with drapery and lighted with twenty thousand lamps. Not less than three thousand persons were present, including the elite of the capital. Suddenly the gas pipe burst, and almost instantly the entire building was in flames. The poor creatures inside found it impossible, through insufficient means of exit, to escape, and in less than fifteen minutes twenty five hundred persons perished. The conduct of

the priests is censured without stint. The Vanderbilt arrived at New York from a long and uncessful cruise after the Alabama.

Gold 1573. The trial of Forde, indicted for the murder of Dixon, commenced in this city to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH:] RICHMOND, Jan. 25. Northern papers to the 19th received. In the House of Representatives, on the 18th, Dawson of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to the effect; passed by the Senate, for Congress to meet the lst that the war is not waged for conquest, and requesting the President to issue a proclamation that when any State in insurrection shall submit to the Federal government, hostilities against her shall cease, and such State be protected against all interference with local laws and institutionstabled, ayes 79, noes 58. Mr. Cox offered a resolution to refer the exchange of prisoner, hoes 55. Mr. Smith of Kentucky offered strong war

resolutions. Adopted-ayes 112, noes 16. In the Senate the resolution for the expulsion of Davis was referred to the Judiciary Commit-

. Gold 168 and 159.

From Northern Virginia. ORANGE C. H., Jan. 25.

Lt. Stringfellow captured on the 22d, between Warrenton and Germantown, a detachment of 5 men, with a brigade cavalry mail, also the arms, equipments and horses of the prisoners. Two prisoners, captured by the Prince William

Cavalry, near Bristow Station, on the 20th, arrived here to-day. All quiet in f. ont.

From East Tennersce. Messellville, Jan. 23. Advices from the front are very encouraging. Our cavalry were within four miles of Knoxville, and have captured five hundred beef cattle, one hundred wagons, and a large amount of property.

From the North, &c.

Mobile, Jan. 25. The Evening News has a special dispatch from Como, with Northern dates to the 21st. The steamer Ariel has arrived at New York. The Cathedral at Santiago, Chili, was burned on the

8th; cause explosion of gas pipe-wo bousand lives let.

Twelve transports with troops went down the Mississippi a few days ago. Also Sherican and staff-destination unknown.

From the Southwest.

PASCAGOULA, Jun. 25. Gentlemen who left the neighborhood of Covngton, La., on the 15th, say, that on the 7th, two of the enemy's gunboats and six transport schooners appeared off the mouth of the river and commenced shelling the marsh, when the Confederate pickets, seven men under charge of a gergeant, started from Madisonville in a skiff on a tour of observation and were supposed to have been cantured-the Sergeant being the only one known to have escaped. The fleet then proceeded up the river, took possession of Madisonville and four saw mills which our forces neglected dastrovingthey threw out pickets on Covington road within two miles of that town, also en Madisonville road on the east side of the river.

Our informant was at Covington on the 7th and started for Madisonville on the same hight, in company with John Pollock and Frank Peters .-Being ignorant of the near approach of the enemy, the two latter were taken prisoners, but our informant escaped unburt, though repeatedly fired at. He estimates the enemy's force at not more than two or three hundred. They are engaged in raising the hulls of several vessels sunk in the river by our outhorities.

Our force, at the time, consisted of one companv of Greenlee's Sharpshooters, stationed at Covington, which withdrew towards Franklinton. Our informant represents the trade in cotton carried on between Amite Summit and other places, on New Orleans and Jackson Sailroad. and Baton Rouge, as being very extensive and

without molestation. Four gunboats in sight yesterday-three off Round Island by the side of another. Others proceeded towards Ship Island

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26. Several shells fired at the city since last report. Enemy engaged all day in hauling ammunition to Fort Gregg and Cumming's Point batteries.

Considerable activity has been observed among the fleet. Three monitors have anchored inside, between Cumming's Point battery and Fort Sumter. No other change of importance.

From Mobile.

LE. Jan. 26. Banks ordered an election for a Convention on the first Monday in April. Convention to mee; first Monday in May.

Register and Advertiser by special orrespondence, have received Northern dates to the 24th. Another plot to release the priseners on Johnson's Island, by rebels in Canada, has been discovered, and two companies of British troops sent to Windsor opposite Detroit.

It is reported th2t Quantrell, with 1,500 men are now at Carthage, Louisiania, below Vicks-

The Florida has been repaired and sailed from

Vera Cruz advices of the 2d inst., say, that in the fight of Dec. 17, Morelia (French) captured eleven canon and one thousand prisoners. Juarez escaped to Monterey.

From Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26. Our cavalry still in the vicinity of Knoxville. Their captures during the recent retreat sums up 800 cattle, 500 wagons, two flatboats loaded with crackers, tobacco, and several hundred barrels of flour.

Reconnoisance in the direction of Tazewell yes. terday by Major Day, found the Yankees strongly fortified there, and in considerable force. Twenty-eight of our wagons were captured on Friday, whilst foraging beyond French Broad.

The cars ran to Greenville yesterday and will reach here Satut day,

[SECOND PISPATCH.] RUSSELVILLE, Jan. 26. There is no change to report in the condition of affairs in this department. The wagons captured

by the enemy recently, amount to but 20. Weather clear and very pleasant. . . Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, Jan. 26.

In the House, the resolution concerning the 154th Tennessee regiment, on re-volunteering for the war, presented by the Speaker, was ordered to be printed.

The bill fixing the time for-the meeting of next Congress, was taken up.

Mr. Miles, Chairman of the Military Committee, appealed to the House, stating that highly important bills passed by the House in secret session and sent to the Senate, had not been taken up by that body, and these, with matters of the greatest possible moment to the country now before his committee still unacted ou, were more than the present Congress could properly deliberate and act upon before it expired; and urged that in these perilons times there should be no interregnum in the sessions of Congress.

A motion to insert 22d February was rejected -yeas 32, nays 44. The bill then agreed to as Monday in May next, and now awaits the President's signature.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 26. O ispatches and other information that large numbers of Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee troops in Lee's and Johnston's armies are re-enlisting for the war, presented this morning in the berojcally determined never to abandon the field till the last vandal foe is driven from our soil, were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions heretowore reported by the Com-

mittee on military affairs, relative to the office of Quarter-master General, were taken up and adop-The previous report that these resolutions were adopted on the day they were presented by the committee, was erroneous-the reporter being

New Advertisements.

Notice....Is hereby given that on Sat-urday, the 30th inst, 1 shall attend at the Court House to distribute the bags placed in my hands for the purchase of the Bock salts All who

have bags there will please attend.
THOS. G. WHITAKER, Salt Commissioner for Wake Co.

Grand Ball will come off at the of Thursday the 4th of February next, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State: Terms of admission \$20 per head: D. McD. LINDSAY,

The Sale of the Real Estate of the late John Kane, advertised to be made on the loth day of February next, is postponed until further notice. Persons desiring to rent the premises in town and country for the current year, can make application to the undersigned without de-

CHAS. MALEY, For the University.